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60. **Stigeoclonium**, Ktz.—*St. flagelliferum*, Ktz. Meadow pools, —*St. longipilus*, Ktz. Slow waters.—*St. fasciculare*, Ktz. Rapid waters.—*St. portensum*, Ktz. Parasitic on *Cladophora*, etc., Santa Cruz, Cal.—*St. nudiusculum*, Ktz. Mountain streamlet. These five harmonize well with Kützing's diagnosis, but the characters of two as distinct species may be questioned.

61. **Chaetophora**, Schrank.—*Ch. longipila*, Ktz. Old culms in ponds.—*Ch. endiviaefolia*, Ag. Smaller pools, here and New Jersey. (C. F. A.)

62. **Gongrosira**, Ktz.—*G. sclerococcus*, Ktz. Stones in small streams.

63. **Coleochaete**, Breb.—*C. orbicularis*, Pringsh. Aquatic plants. —*C. pulvinata*, A. Br. Submerged twigs, spring water.—*C. divergens*, Pringsh. Leaves of pond plants.

64. **Chantransia**, Fries.—*Ch. violacea*, Ktz. Limestone springs. I received also *Ch. macrospora* from South Carolina, a beautiful species described by Wood.

§ 198. **Gentiana Andrewsii**, Griseb.—*Gentiana Andrewsii*, as it grows in my woods, behaves differently from what it does as described by your correspondents. The flowers do not last a long while, if by flowers are meant individual flowers, or the corolla. There is a long succession of flowers, but in my locality the individual corolla soon begins to fade. The ovary, however, continues to grow, and soon pushes itself through the mouth of the corolla, exposing the stigmatic surfaces, which remain in a receptive condition for sometime after exposure. An insect could cross-fertilize it, when in this condition, wholly from the outside. The only difficulty with me is, that I do not see where the pollen to cross-fertilize is to come from. Mr. Darwin teaches that pollen from the same plant, or from plants growing under similar conditions, is practically no cross-fertilization; but with me, bees or other insects do not go into one flower on one plant, and then away, to another many yards away, then returning, and again going back, continuously going and coming, as a zealous cross-fertilizer, so beautifully arranged by nature, should do; but they go from flower to flower on the same plant, or on plants in the vicinity, till all are done; at least this is the case with me, whatever they may do elsewhere.

However, it is well to recognize the fact, that plants, and, no doubt, insects, behave differently in different places. For instance, Mr. Darwin from English experiments utterly denies that *Linum perenne* can fertilize itself by its own pollen. He says we may as well "sprinkle over it so much inorganic dust." But a single plant, which I brought with me from Colorado in 1873, bears fruit freely in my garden every year. It shows that how a plant may behave in one place is no rule as to how it will elsewhere.

My *Gentiana Andrewsii* is not out of flower yet. I send you a flower with exerted stigmas.

THOMAS MEEHAN.